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Pharmaceutical compositions based on chewing gum and a method for the preparation thereof

Abstract:

PCT No. PCT/EP95/02816 Sec. 371 Date May 29, 1996 Sec. 102(e) Date May 29, 1996 PCT Filed Jul. 15, 1995 PCT Pub. No. WO96/03111 PCT Pub. Date Feb. 8, 1996 Chewing gum tablets and their methods of preparation are disclosed. The gum tablets contain a mixture of chewing gum base and sugary microgranules with an additive agent and an active ingredient adsorbed onto their surface. A lacquer coating on the tablet contains cellulose and polyethylene glycols. The sugary microgranules are delayed release coated particles. The chewing gums act as vehicles for active ingredients. These active ingredients may be used alone or in combination in normal physical form in the form of coated microspheres.

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(54) Title: PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS BASED ON CHEWING GUM AND A METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION
THEREOF

(57) Abstract

Tablets are prepared from a chewing gum base to which at least one active ingredient is added in the form of particles at least some of which may be microencapsulated or coated to ensure delayed release and the tablets are lacquered with a protective lacquer based on a cellulose derivative and/or polyethylene glycol in an aqueous or alcoholic solvent.

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PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITIONS BASED ON CHEWING GUM AND A
METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION THEREOF

The subject of the present invention is the preparation of chewing gums which act as vehicles for active ingredients. These active ingredients may be used alone or in combination, in their normal physical form or in the form of coated microspheres.

In a gum there may therefore be various combinations of an active ingredient in its physical form and of the same active ingredient converted into coated microspheres, in various ratios.

More specifically, the subject of the invention is the use of a particular lacquering system which enables the drug to be administered more effectively.

It should be borne in mind that an essential feature of the administration of active ingredients is that they should have a palatable taste since they are released during the progressive chewing of the gum.

For drugs which are bitter or have little taste but nevertheless have very rapid release kinetics, tests have therefore also been carried out on coating them with the use of the microencapsulation technique; according to the particular kinetic results to be achieved, sometimes, the microencapsulation technique was not used on the whole of the active ingredient under investigation but only on some of it in order to keep a proportion for immediate action and the rest for delayed action.

By way of non-limiting example, this technology is effective for drugs such as dimenhydrinate, the effect of which against nausea generally needs to be developed rapidly for a certain proportion and then to continue for as long as possible in the bloodstream. The same result

is sought in analgesic, antipyretic, cough-suppressant and antihistamine drugs, etc.

This expedient also sometimes entirely eliminates the side effects of some active ingredients on palatability, the use of this technology simultaneously achieving two quite separate objects.

Chewing gum preparations are particularly acceptable to children who can ingest drugs with a pleasant taste with the use of a more congenial form of ingestion closer to a normal sweet.

Moreover, for active ingredients which are easily oxidisable, degradable or hygroscopic, certain coatings are used to stabilize them during the steps of the process to which they are subjected, ensuring that they are preserved better over time.

The present invention achieves the objects set with the use of two distinct features, that is, the use of active ingredients as they are, as microencapsulated powders, or coated, mixed with one another in various ratios, and the lacquering of the finished pharmaceutical form.

The technology used for the preparation of the gums indicated is described in broad terms, by way of non-limiting example, below.

STEP 1

The gum is sold in pellets which, in order to be easily workable and thus to be mixed with other components, are frozen to a temperature of between -20°C and -25°C in a suitable chamber.

This step enables the gum to be processed without problems like any raw chemical product presented as a non-homogeneous powder.

In fact frozen gum is easily ground with a Danioni mill to produce a fairly homogeneous granulate generally with a particle size of between 190 and 60 mesh.

The granulate thus obtained:

- 1) can be mixed easily with the bases used as sweeteners in a suitable 4-way rotary-blade or screw mixer in proportions of 1/3 of gum and 2/3 of sweet base up to 4/5 of gum and 1/5 of sweet base; the sweet base is produced with sugars such as dextrose, glucose, sucrose, invert sugar, fructose, mannose, or maltose, or with polyalcohols used as sweeteners such as sorbitol, maltitol, xylitol or mannitol, or with synthetic sweeteners such as saccharine, acesulfame or aspartame, as well as with mixtures of any of the sweeteners mentioned above in various proportions to produce a palatable finished product with an acceptable taste;
- 2) after it has been mixed with the sweetening components, it can be granulated moist and dried on a fluid bed.

STEP 2

The mixture obtained in point 1) or the granulate obtained in point 2) is supplemented with a lubricant such as Na or Mg/Ca stearate in a proportion generally of between 0.2% and 2%, or with stearic acid or hydrogenated vegetable oils or other lubricants permitted by the pharmaceutical regulations (such as hydrogenated castor oil or palm butter). For some preparations, it is sometimes also appropriate to use additives such as microgranular cellulose in quantities of between 0.1 and 2% and between 0.05 and 1% of precipitated silica.

The mixture as produced above can proceed to the flavouring stage with the use of flavourings in either liquid or powder form.

After the addition of the active ingredient or ingredients, as they are or wholly or partially coated, the whole mixture is then compressed with a rotary press provided with suitable punches which should be polished, chrome-plated or Teflon-coated.

The tablets thus produced are ready to be film-coated as if they were normal tablets containing active ingredients. The gum tablets are placed in a heated vessel with blown hot air, with spraying equipment, and with forced extraction.

The gum tablets are thus spray-lacquered with the use of lacquers usually prepared with suitable mixtures based on hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, polyethylene glycol 6000, polyethylene glycol 400 and pigments, all dispersed in demineralized water or in solvents formed by alcohol/water or acetone/alcohol/water mixtures. The gum tablets, which are put back in a vessel, are lacquered with lacquers thus formed, at a working temperature which may vary between 30°C and 40°C.

Alternatively, alcoholic, aqueous-alcoholic or acetonetic shellac lacquers of other cellulose derivatives such as hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetophthalate, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethyl cellulose, or methylhydroxypropyl cellulose phthalate may be used for coating the gum tablets.

The gums in tablet form are then polished with carnauba wax and packed in suitable "blister" packs.

The technology described above produces finished products of palatable drugs such as vitamins and antihistamines, anti-inflammatories, dental products, products for the treatment of the main respiratory tracts, etc.

Stability tests have shown the drugs used to be very stable both from the point of view of protection against physical agents such as oxygen and moisture and as regards resistance to the effects of heat and light.

For some drugs, optimal kinetic curves have been obtained precisely with the use of this technology and with the use of a portion of the normal product combined with a portion of the microencapsulated product. Some examples of gum compositions are given purely by way of example:

1. VITAMIN C - 1.5 g of gum containing 250 mg of Vitamin C.

Gum base	0.800 g
Sorbitol	0.400 g
Vitamin C, 98% coated	0.250 g
Aspartame	0.010 g
Flavourings	0.015 g
Magnesium stearate	0.015 g
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	0.008 g
Colourings	0.002 g
Distilled water	0.090 g

2. TRICLOSAN 1.4 g of gum containing 0.010 mg of Triclosan

Gum base	0.850
Sorbitol	0.410 g
Triclosan	0.00001 g
Aspartame	0.09999 g
Flavourings	0.015 g

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|-------------------------------|---------|
| Magnesium stearate | 0.015 g |
| Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose | 0.008 g |
| Colourings | 0.002 g |
| Distilled water | 0.090 g |
3. CETYL PYRIDINIUM - 1.5 g of gum containing 1 mg of cetyl pyridinium
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Gum base | 0.950 g |
| Sorbitol | 0.500 g |
| Cetyl pyridinium | 0.001 g |
| Aspartame | 0.010 g |
| Flavourings | 0.014 g |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.015 g |
| Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose | 0.008 g |
| Colourings | 0.002 g |
| Distilled water | 0.090 g |
4. DIMENHYDRINATE - 1.5 g of gum containing 25 mg of dimenhydrinate
- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| Gum base | 0.950 g |
| Sorbitol | 0.475 g |
| Dimenhydrinate, 50% microspheres | 0.036 g |
| Dimenhydrinate, normal | 0.007 g |
| Aspartame | 0.010 g |
| Flavourings | 0.015 g |
| Magnesium stearate | 0.015 g |
| Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose | 0.008 g |
| Colourings | 0.002 g |
| Distilled water | 0.090 g |
5. CAMOMILE - 1.5 g of gum containing 250 mg of extract of camomile.
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| Gum base | 0.800 g |
| Sorbitol | 0.415 g |

Camomile extract	0.250 g
Aspartame	0.010 g
Magnesium stearate	0.015 g
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	0.008 g
Colourings	0.002 g
Distilled water	0.090 g
6. <u>ASPIRIN</u> - 1.5 g of gum containing 300 mg of aspirin	
Gum base	0.750 g
Sorbitol	0.400 g
Aspirin	0.300 g
Aspartame	0.010 g
Flavourings	0.015 g
Magnesium stearate	0.015 g
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	0.008 g
Colourings	0.002 g
Distilled water	0.090 g
7. <u>B-CAROTENE + VITAMIN E</u> - 1.5 g of gum containing 25 mg of vitamin E and 50 mg of B-carotene	
Gum base	0.850 g
Sorbitol	0.500 g
Vitamin E, 50% coated	0.050 g
β -carotene	0.050 g
Aspartame	0.010 g
Flavourings	0.015 g
Magnesium stearate	0.015 g
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	0.008 g
Colourings	0.002 g
Distilled water	0.090 g

For slightly soluble active ingredients which nevertheless have moderate palatability, gum tablets

which release the active ingredient immediately have been produced according to the formulations given below.

8. MEBENDAZOLE - 1.24 g gum tablet containing 200 mg of mebendazole

Gum base	474.8 mg
Sorbitol	462.2 mg
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	23 mg
Glycerol	21.6 mg
Menthol	18.2 mg
Magnesium stearate	12 mg
Aspartame	8 mg
Essential oils of mint	8 mg
Polyethylene glycol	7 mg
Titanium dioxide	5 mg
Quinoline yellow colouring	0.2 mg

9. SUCRALFATE

1.5 g gum tablet containing 250 mg of sucralfate and possibly 100 mg of calcium carbonate

Sorbitol	587.600 mg
Gum base	450 mg
Essential oil of mint	24 mg
Menthol	21 mg
Glycerol	20 mg
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	12.875 mg
Magnesium stearate	12 mg
Titanium dioxide	12 mg
Polyethylene glycol	5 mg
Aspartame	4.400 mg
Anethole	1 mg
Chlorophyll green	0.125 mg

In the case of unpalatable active ingredients such as Benzydamine (3 mg), Cimetidine (100 mg), Ibuprofen (200 mg), Nimesulide (50 mg), etc., sugary microgranules are prepared and the various active ingredients subsequently to be mixed with the chewing gum are adsorbed thereon. These microgranules are then coated with the usual excipients and are then mixed with the gums. The technology used and some examples of the application thereof are given by way of non-limiting information:

- A. Sugary microgranules of 850 microns diameter were introduced into a vessel provided with automatic spraying equipment and a system for blowing in hot air at 40/80°C and for recovering the blown air. If the formula requires it, the granules may be moistened with suitable flavouring essences before enlargement with syrup.
- B. A syrup, possibly suitably flavoured, containing the micronized drug in suspension, was prepared (the mean quantities of drug which can be dispersed vary between 1 and 15% by weight of the syrup).
- C. The granules were enlarged, care being taken to sift them frequently to prevent lumps and accumulations.
- D. When all of the syrup had been absorbed by the granules, they were weighed to check how much of the drug had actually been absorbed, in order to determine the theoretical strength.
- E. After the vessel had been carefully washed, the finished microgranules were coated therein with a solution of hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose in alcohol or with other lacquers suitable for

rendering the granules more or less gastro-resistant, for example, lacquers based on methyl cellulose, acetyl cellulose, cellulose acetophthalate, etc.

10. BENZYDAMINE - gum tablets containing 3.0 mg of benzimidamine hydrochloride

Lemery gum	233.0 mg
Nostic gum	233.0 mg
Sorbitol	593.0 mg
Menthol	17.0 mg
Essential oil of peppermint L	7.35 mg
Glycerol	21.0 mg
Aspartame	4.3 mg
Sucrose	243.0 mg
Starch	91.0 mg
Magnesium stearate	12.0 mg
Precipitated silica	5.0 mg
Mint flavouring	6.0 mg
Lemon flavouring	7.0 mg
Anethole	1.0 mg
Peppermint	5.0 mg
Sweet mint	3.0 mg

11. NIMESULIDE

A 1.55 g gum tablet containing 50 mg of Nimesulide

Sorbitol	458 mg
Gum base	439 mg
Sucrose	260 mg
Sugary microspheres 850 mu	180 mg
Orange flavouring	55.6 mg
Citric acid	27 mg
Hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose	23 mg

Glycerol	18	mg
Rice starch	10	mg
Magnesium stearate	10	mg
Polyethylene glycol	7	mg
Aspartame	5.2	mg
Titanium dioxide	5	mg
Yellow colouring E102	2	mg
Red colouring E124	0.2	mg

All of these examples should be considered purely as non-limiting examples, since the technology described can be applied without distinction to all pharmaceutically active ingredients with good absorption results. In fact the technology of the present invention enables the active ingredient to be modulated better and more conveniently with the use of the coating method made available by the pharmaceutical prior art for microencapsulation.

The fact that it is possible to regulate the mixing ratio between the active ingredient for immediate release and the active ingredient for slow release, combined with the particular lacquering system, simultaneously satisfies and reconciles several requirements, that is, taste and palatability, compliance by the patient and improved plasmatic and haematic absorption of the drug.

CLAIMS

1. A pharmaceutical composition in the form of tablets comprising a chewing gum base, possibly further excipients and additives, and at least one active ingredient in particle form, the particles possibly being at least partially microencapsulated or otherwise coated for delayed release of the active ingredient, characterized in that each tablet is covered by lacquering with a layer of pharmaceutically-acceptable lacquer based on a film-forming component selected from derivatives of cellulose and polyethylene glycols in a solvent selected from water, alcohols and acetone, alone or as a mixture.
2. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the cellulose derivatives are selected from hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, cellulose acetophthalate, carboxymethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, methylhydroxyethyl cellulose and methylhydroxypropyl cellulose phthalate.
3. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the polyethylene glycol is selected from polyethylene glycol 6000 and polyethylene glycol 400.
4. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the lacquer is supplemented with normal additional components, particularly colourings or dyes.
5. A pharmaceutical composition according to Claim 1, characterized in that the particles of the at least one active ingredient are partially microencapsulated and

partially in free form in a predetermined ratio with regard to the patterns of initial delivery and of maintenance of the blood levels.

6. A method of preparing pharmaceutical compositions according to Claim 1 and each of Claims 2 to 5, characterized by the steps of:

- a) freezing the chewing gum in pellet form to a temperature of between -20°C and -25°C and grinding the frozen gum to a particle size of between 60 and 190 mesh;
- b) mixing the resulting granulate with at least one natural or synthetic sweetener in a ratio of 0.3-0.8 parts of gum per 0.6-0.2 parts of the sweetener phase;
- c) adding a lubricant and a flavouring agent to the resulting mixture and adding the at least one active ingredient in the form of particles, of which at least some may be microencapsulated or coated for delayed release;
- d) preparing tablets by compression, and
- e) coating the resulting tablets by lacquering.

7. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the sweetener is selected from sugars, polyalcohols used as sweeteners, saccharine, acesulfame, aspartame and mixtures thereof.

8. A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the sugar is selected from dextrose, glucose and sucrose, invert sugar, fructose, mannose and maltose.

9. A method according to Claim 7, characterized in that the polyalcohols are selected from sorbitol, mannitol, maltitol and xylitol.

10. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the mixture of gum and sweetener is granulated moist and is dried on a fluid bed.
11. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that step c) is carried out on the granulate produced according to Claim 10.
12. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the lubricant is selected from alkali-metal or alkaline-earth stearates, stearic acid, hydrogenated vegetable oils and all of the other lubricants used in the preparation of tablets for pharmaceutical use and is added in quantities of between 0.2% and 2% by weight relative to the weight of the composition.
13. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that microgranular cellulose and/or precipitated silica are also added, together with the lubricant.
14. A method according to Claim 13, characterized in that the microgranular cellulose is added in quantities of between 0.1% and 2% by weight.
15. A method according to Claim 13, characterized in that the precipitated silica is added in quantities of between 0.05% and 1% by weight.
16. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the flavouring agent is in liquid or solid (powdery) form.
17. A method according to Claim 6, characterized in that the lacquer is sprayed in a heated vessel with blowing-in of hot air.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 95/02816

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61K9/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP,A,0 551 700 (COLORCON LIMITED) 21 July 1993 see claims 1-3,5,8,11,26-28,30,33 see page 3, line 2 - line 17 ---	1-4
X	US,A,4 238 510 (SUBRAMAN R. CHERUKIRI, ET AL.) 9 December 1980 see claims 1,2,5,11 -----	1,2,4

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-551700	21-07-93	AU-B- 3583993 CN-A- 1074920 JP-T- 7502769 WO-A- 9314158 ZA-A- 9300225	03-08-93 04-08-93 23-03-95 22-07-93 27-08-93
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